APPUNTI INGLESE (PIETRO VACCARI)

TEMPI VERBALI

1. Present simple - il tempo presente semplice si usa per esprimere azioni che sono abituali, regolari, generalmente valide, e per esprimere verità universalmente accettate. Si forma con il verbo base, ad eccezione della terza persona singolare, che richiede la terminazione "-s/es". Esempio: I eat breakfast every morning. He works in a bank.
2. Present continuous - il tempo presente progressivo si usa per esprimere azioni in corso di svolgimento al momento del parlare. Si forma con il verbo "to be" al presente seguito dal verbo in forma "-ing". Esempio: I am working on a project right now.
3. Present perfect - il tempo presente perfetto si usa per esprimere azioni avvenute in un periodo di tempo che include il presente, con l'enfasi sul risultato dell'azione. Si forma con l'ausiliare "have/has" e il participio passato del verbo. Esempio: I have finished my work for the day.
4. Present perfect continuous - il tempo presente perfetto progressivo si usa per esprimere azioni iniziare in un periodo di tempo che include il presente, con l'enfasi sulla durata dell'azione. Si forma con l'ausiliare "have/has" e il verbo in forma "-ing". Esempio: I have been studying for three hours.
5. Past simple - il tempo passato semplice si usa per esprimere azioni concluse in un momento specifico nel passato. Si forma con il verbo base + "-ed" per i verbi regolari, e con forme irregolari per i verbi irregolari. Esempio: I studied English in high school.
6. Past continuous - il tempo passato progressivo si usa per esprimere azioni in corso di svolgimento in un momento specifico nel passato. Si forma con l'ausiliare

"was/were" e il verbo in forma "-ing". Esempio: I was studying when the phone rang.

7. Past perfect - il tempo passato perfetto si usa per esprimere un'azione passata completata prima di un'altra azione passata. Si forma con l'ausiliare "had" e il participio passato del verbo. Esempio: I had already finished my work when my boss called.
8. Past perfect continuous - il tempo passato perfetto progressivo si usa per esprimere un'azione iniziata e ancora in corso in un momento specifico nel passato, prima di un'altra azione passata. Si forma con l'ausiliare "had been" e il verbo in forma "-ing". Esempio: I had been studying for two hours when my friends arrived.
9. Future simple - il tempo futuro semplice si usa per esprimere azioni future. Si forma con l'ausiliare "will" + verbo base. Esempio: I will go to the party tonight.
10. Future Continuous (Futuro progressivo): si usa per descrivere un'azione in corso di svolgimento in un determinato momento nel futuro. Si forma con "will + be + verbo con -ing" (esempio: "I will be studying at 8 pm tonight").
11. Future Perfect (Futuro perfetto): si usa per esprimere un'azione che sarà già completa in un momento futuro specifico. Si forma con "will + have + participio passato del verbo" (esempio: "I will have finished my work by 5 pm today").
12. Future Perfect Continuous (Futuro perfetto progressivo): 1. si usa per esprimere un'azione che sarà iniziata in un momento nel futuro e che sarà ancora in corso di svolgimento in un altro momento futuro specifico. Si forma con "will + have + been + verbo con -ing" (esempio: "By next year, I will have been studying English for 5 years").

VERBI IRREGOLARI

Irregular verbs

Base form	Past simple	Past participle
be	was/were	been
become	became	become
begin	began	begun
bite	bit	bitten
blow	blew	blown, blowed
break	broke	broken
bring	brought	brought
build	built	built
burn	burnt, burned	burnt, burned
buy	bought	bought
catch	caught	caught
choose	chose	chosen
come	came	come
cost	cost	cost
cut	cut	cut
do	did	done
draw	drew	drawn
drink	drank	drunk
drive	drove	driven
eat	ate	eaten
fall	fell	fallen
feed	fed	fed
feel	felt	felt
fight	fought	fought
find	found	found
fly	flew	flown
forget	forgot	forgotten
forgive	forgave	forgiven
get	got	got
give	gave	given
go	went	gone
grow	grew	grown
have	had	had
hear	heard	heard
hit	hit	hit
hold	held	held
hurt	hurt	hurt
keep	kept	kept
know	knew	known
learn	learnt, learned	learnt, learned
leave	left	left

Base form	Past simple	Past participle
let	let	let
lose	lost	lost
make	made	made
mean	meant	meant
meet	met	met
pay	paid	paid
put	put	put
read /ri:d/	read /red/	read /red/
ride	rode	ridden
ring	rang	rung
run	ran	run
say	said	said
see	saw	seen
sell	sold	sold
send	sent	sent
set	set	set
shine	shone	shone
show	showed	shown, showed
shut	shut	shut
sing	sang	sung
sit	sat	sat
sleep	slept	slept
smell	smelt, smelled	smelt, smelled
speak	spoke	spoken
spell	spelt, spelled	spelt, spelled
spend	spent	spent
spin	spun	spun
spread	spread	spread
stand	stood	stood
steal	stole	stolen
swim	swam	swum
take	took	taken
teach	taught	taught
tell	told	told
think	thought	thought
throw	threw	thrown
understand	understood	understood
wake	woke	woken
wear	wore	worn
win	won	won
write	wrote	written

ARGOMENTO A SCELTA

Storage devices

A storage device, also known as a storage medium, is any computing hardware that is used for storing, porting and extracting data files and objects. These devices can hold and store information both temporarily and permanently, and can be either internal or external to a computer, a server or any similar computing device. They store virtually all the data and applications on a computer, except hardware firmware. They are available in different forms depending on the type of underlying device and can be divided into two categories: primary and secondary devices.

- Primary storage devices are generally smaller, internal to the computer and designed to hold data temporarily. They have the fastest data access speed, and include RAM and cache memory.
- Secondary storage devices can be either internal or external, have large storage capacity and store data permanently. These include the hard disk, optical disk drive and USB storage device

Hard disk drive

A hard disk drive (HDD), also known as hard drive, is a secondary storage device used to store data permanently. It retains non-volatile data when the computer is off. It contains magnetic disks or **platters** rotating at high speeds. A hard drive fits inside a computer case and is firmly attached with the use of braces and screws to prevent it from being **jarred** as it spins, usually at 5,400 to 15,000 RPM. The disk moves at an accelerated rate, allowing data to be accessed immediately. When the platters rotate, an arm with a read/write head extends across the platters. The arm writes new data to the platters and reads new data from them. Most hard drives use **enhanced** integrated drive electronics (EIDE) including cables and connectors to the motherboard. All data is stored magnetically, allowing information to be saved when power is shut off.

Platters (Piatti) - platters are the circular disks that are used in hard disk drives to store and retrieve data. These disks are typically made of glass or aluminum and coated with a magnetic material where the data is stored.

🎓 Enhanced (Migliorato) - it can refer to the improvement of a particular feature or capability of a device or system, such as enhanced sound quality or enhanced processing speed.

🎓 Jarred (Scosso) - to be jolted or shaken. It is used to describe what could happen to a hard drive if it is not securely fastened inside a computer case. When a hard drive spins at high speeds, any sudden movement or vibration can cause the read/write head to collide with the platters, potentially causing damage or data loss

USB drive

Flash drives or USB drives are small, ultra-portable storage devices which, unlike an optical drive or a traditional hard drive, have no moving parts. They connect to computers and other devices via a built-in USB type-A plug, making a flash drive a kind of combination USB device and cable.

They are often referred to as pen drives, thumb drives, or jump drives. The term solid-state drive (SSD) is also sometimes used but most of the time this refers to larger and not-so-mobile USB-based storage devices. To use a flash drive, the drive must be inserted into a free USB port on the computer. Most computers alert the user that the flash drive is ready once it is inserted and the contents of the drive will appear on the screen, in a similar way to how other drives on the computer appear when browsing for files. What happens when we use our flash drive depends on our version of Windows or other operating system, and how the computer is figured. Flash drives are available in different sizes: most have a storage capacity of 8 GB to 64 GB.